

## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

### TO WHEAT GROWERS OF SOUTHERN MADISON COUNTY

There will be a wheat growers' meeting at Berea, July 27, afternoon at 2:00 o'clock, in the College Vocational Chapel. Every man who is growing wheat, or expects to grow wheat, or can be interested in growing wheat is asked to come to this meeting.

There will be wheat specialists to discuss this problem with wheat growers. We are very anxious that every farmer of Southern Madison be present at this meeting. Our campaign opens August 1 for our 1919 crops.

Don't forget the time—Saturday, July 27, at 2:00 o'clock—Vocational Chapel.

### TO MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL CLUBS GROWING CORN

The killing of weeds is only one of several important reasons why we cultivate corn. Cultivation also plays an important part in holding moisture in the soil and in changing plant foods into form which the plant can use.

Water is the means by which plant food is brought up into the plant to make growth. The soil water laden with plant food in solution passes up the stalk and the water is evaporated into the air through the leaves, leaving the food substances for the growth of the plant. It has been estimated that about 600 pounds of water must pass through each stalk in its development. You can see, therefore, that there is great need of saving water in the soil. The moisture in the soil is at all times moving slowly to the surface of the ground just like oil up a lamp wick. When a crust forms on the soil, as after rain, this soil water is evaporated in to the air much more rapidly than when the surface of the soil is kept in a fine, loose condition, and the crop is sure to suffer.

Give your crop shallow, level cultivation after a rain to break this crust so that the water will be kept in the soil for the plants' use. In hot dry weather, it is a good practice to give frequent shallow cultivation for this same reason.

The soil is a storehouse of plant food, but much of this food is in a form which the plant cannot readily use. Plants require their food in the form of soup. In other words, the plant food substances in the soil must undergo certain changes and be dissolved in the soil moisture before the plant can use them. Frequent cultivation tends to hasten this process by breaking up soil particles into smaller parts, holding moisture in the soil to dissolve the food substances, and by making the soil porous so that the air can enter to play its part in making the soil elements available.

Read Bulletin No. 537—"How to Grow An Acre of Corn," which will tell you more about the care of your crop. If you have not received a copy of this bulletin, let me know and I will send you a copy.

Do your best with your acre, as we are looking forward to a good report from you this fall.

Yours very truly,  
ROBERT F. SPENCE  
County Agent

### TO MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL CLUBS GROWING POTATOES

Insect pests, plant diseases and weeds are the farmers' worst enemies and cause tremendous losses every year to farm crops. It has been estimated by U. S. Department of Agriculture experts, that insects of various sorts destroy 20% or one-fifth of our vegetable crops. The loss in the United States by insects to this class of crops alone is estimated at approximately \$60,000,000 annually. Protect yourself from serious losses by combatting these pests as soon as they appear.

Keep a sharp look out for potato bugs (Colorado Potato Beetle) as they are the worst enemy of the potato plant. Get after the first bugs that come out in the spring, as these lay the eggs that soon hatch out into a great number of hungry young bugs which soon strip the plant, if not checked. There are usually two broods of potato bugs in a season; one early in the summer, the other about five weeks later than the first. If the first brood is largely destroyed, there will not be much trouble with the second brood.

As potato bugs eat the leaves of the plant, we can kill them easily by putting poison on the leaves. Any of the following spray mixtures will do the work:

Paris Green—1 pound to 75 gallons of water, or one level table-

spoonful to 1 gallon of water.

Paris Green—(dry), 1 part to 50 parts of one of the following: Air slacked lime, land plaster, or dry flour. Dust on plants while still wet with dew.

Arsenate of Lead—(powder), 1½ pounds to 50 gallons of water, or two level tablespoonfuls to one gallon of water.

Arsenate of Lead—(pastes), 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or one level tablespoonful to one gallon of water.

Where potato blight is common the plants should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture about three times during the growing season as a preventive measure. The following formula is recommended:

Copper Sulphate (blue vitrol)

..... 4 lbs

Quicklime (not slaked) ... 4 lbs.

Water ..... 50 gallons.

Dissolve the copper sulphate by placing in a cloth sack and suspending just below the surface of the water in a barrel or other receptacle. Slack the quicklime with water and add more water until it is about the consistency of cream and free from lumps. Mix the copper sulphate and the lime solution and add water to the required amount. Bordeaux mixture should be freshly mixed each time, as it deteriorates standing. However, one may keep a stock solution of the copper sulphate and of the lime in separate receptacles to be mixed when needed.

Bordeaux Mixture may be used first when the plants are about six inches high, then every two weeks, applying three or four applications during the season. The Paris green or arsenate of lead may be added to the Bordeaux Mixture in the same proportion as when water is used and both applied at the same time.

Experience has shown that spraying with Bordeaux Mixture gives an increase in the yield of potatoes, even though the plants are not troubled with potato blight. It is a good policy, therefore, to use Bordeaux Mixture on potatoes whenever possible. It pays at harvest time and safeguards the crop against disease.

Do your best with your crop, as we are looking forward to a good report from you this fall.

Yours very truly,  
ROBERT F. SPENCE  
County Agent

### GOOD ROAD HINTS

If you maintain roads, you help win the war.

Why can't we skip the argumentative and educational periods and build and maintain roads now.

Everybody is for good roads the same as we are for good air and good health, but the man that is really for good roads is for the 20c Road Tax.

A county that has a good county road engineer will have good roads, but pity is expressed for a county that is burdened with an inefficient road engineer.

A good road survey must be made if the road is built as cheaply as possible.

Everybody knows that the roads cannot be maintained under existing conditions without more revenue.

### CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24. No. 2 \$22.50@23.50. No. 1 clover mixed \$20.50@22.50. No. 2 clover mixed \$19.50@20.50. No. 1 clover \$15@16.

Oats—No. 2 white \$8.30@8.3½c, standard white \$8½@8½c, No. 3 white \$8½@8½c, No. 2 mixed 77@78c, No. 3 mixed 76½@77c.

Corn—No. 2 white \$2.10@2.14. No. 3 white \$2.05@2.10. No. 2 yellow \$1.85@1.90. No. 3 yellow \$1.80@1.85. No. 2 mixed \$1.75@1.85. No. 3 mixed \$1.70@1.75. White ear \$1.90@2. Yellow ear \$1.60@1.65. Mixed ear \$1.55@1.60.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 46c, centralized creamery extras 45½c, firsts 41c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 36½c, firsts 35c, ordinary firsts 35c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over, 35c; under 1½ lb, 30@33c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 30½c; do under 4 lbs, 30½c; roosters, 19c lb.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$13@17; butcher steers, extra \$14.50@15.50, good to choice \$12.50@14.50, common to fair \$8@12; heifers, extra \$12@13, good to choice \$11@12, common to fair \$7.50@10.50; cows, extra \$10.25@11.50.

Calves—Extra \$17, few sales early \$17.25, fair to good \$14@16.75, common and large \$7@13.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$17.25, medium (160 to 180 lbs) \$17.35@17.50, stage \$11@13, common to choice heavy fat sows \$14@15.75, light shippers \$17.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$16@17.50.

## SIX DOORS

### FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

#### 1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

#### 2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

#### 3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

#### 4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

#### 5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

#### 6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

This adds \$6.00 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.00 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

| FALL TERM                         |         |                    |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| Expenses for Boys                 |         |                    |         |
| VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS |         | ACADEMY AND NORMAL | COLLEGE |
| Incidental Fee .....              | \$ 5.00 | \$ 6.00            | \$ 7.00 |
| Room .....                        | 7.00    | 7.00               | 7.00    |
| Board, 7 weeks .....              | 12.25   | 12.25              | 12.25   |
| Amount due Sept. 11, 1918..       | 24.25   | 25.25              | 26.25   |
| Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30..     | 12.25   | 12.25              | 12.25   |
| Total for Term .....              | \$36.50 | \$37.50            | \$38.50 |
| Expenses for Girls                |         |                    |         |
| Incidental Fee .....              | \$ 5.00 | \$ 6.00            | \$ 7.00 |
| Room .....                        | 7.00    | 7.00               | 7.00    |
| Board, 7 weeks .....              | 10.50   | 10.50              | 10.50   |
| Amount due Sept. 11, 1918..       | 22.50   | 23.50              | 24.50   |
| Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30..     | 10.50   | 10.50              | 10.50   |
| Total for Term .....              | \$33.00 | \$34.00            | \$35.00 |

\* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

| Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business  |         |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
|  | Fall    | Winter  | Spring  |
| Stenography and Typewriting .....                        | \$14.00 | \$12.00 | \$10.00 |
| Bookkeeping (brief course) .....                         | 14.00   | 12.00   | 10.00   |
| Bookkeeping (regular course) .....                       | 7.00    | 6.00    | 5.00    |
| Business course for students in other departments:       |         |         |         |
| Stenography .....  | 10.50   | 9.00    | 7.50    |
| Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument .....     | 7.00    | 6.00    | 5.00    |
| Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each.. | 2.10    | 1.80    | 1.50    |

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

## Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.  
Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.  
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician  
Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

### A RED PHILOSOPHER

A rather lengthy article appeared in a recent issue of the *ML Vernon Signal*, and it outlines in humorous fashion, some of the pet theories of our good friend, Bob, Spence. We are constrained to reprint it in part for the consideration of our readers:

Down in Eastern Kentucky, they have got a young man of red blood—who sees red as the color best adapted for men, women, animals, corn, etc. This red philosophy comes to him by comparisons, confirmed thru experience and consensus of opinion—that it has become a doctrine and counterpart of his instruction, for the guidance and safety, in those initial efforts toward progressive farming, breeding, etc. His predilection for the red dominates his talks and he proves the varieties thereof by observation, examples, etc., so that out of an army of converts, there is a battalion known as the "Red Battalion"—from the Daniel Boone Trail leading to and from Berea.

Our "Bob" is the real colonel (red kernel), of these reds. In some of the mountain communities, he is spotted as "R. I. Red" for his advocacy of the Rhode Island Reds, as the hen for productivity in the egg line at all times.

Then again as "Red Cattle Bob"—his fondness for red cows and bulls as best yielders in calves, milk and cream fastens that title to him too.

"Red Hog Bob" falls from the lips of many. He is ardent in his attachment for the red hogs (Durocs; as superior in their product numerically—their appetite for roughage—their swiftness in putting on pounds of fat and pork, etc.—'tis a fad with him and evinces sureness of judgment and big profits to all of his followers; "clean pens and surroundings and vaccination to prevent cholera," is a slogan, coming from him persistently at all of his meetings.

So sure of his success in other red directions, he is on the track to bring forward a breed of sheep to produce red wool; its white and black now, why not red? He's devoted to his purpose and positive too, for the result.

Red wool growing on a sheep's back is something to look for—will it be the next surprise?

The "Red Battalion" will give him another title of "Red Sheep Bob," when he goes among them, if his object is attained.

He shines pre-eminently as a County Agent for the U. S. Agricultural Department and a successful missionary in the cause of progressive farming and cattle raising and would wear a red Uniform if the U. S. would let him.

### MRS. E. E. ALICOATE



Here is the official yeowomen's costume of the United States navy, worn by Mrs. Ethel E. Allicoate of Washington, a yeoman of the third class. It is of blue serge with the regulation navy buttons, and white cotton gloves are a part of the uniform.

The division on woman's war work of the Committee on Public Information announces that the trustees of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., offer to wives and daughters of Army officers three scholarships, including tuition and laboratory fees, for 1918-19, covering household science, household arts, and preparation for institutional work.

### Truly Republican.

That country is republican where honesty and merit are recognized and rewarded.

### SOLDIER WHO WAS NEAR DEATH TELLS OF HEROISM OF RED CROSS NURSES UNDER FIRE

Private A. C. McLeod, the first American soldier to be wounded in France, was hurt when the Germans bombed a Red Cross hospital. He owes his life, he believes, to the Red Cross nurse who stuck by him in the shattered ward, and saw that he had prompt surgical attention. Two of the nurses were wounded by the same bomb that hurt Mr. McLeod, but the rest of the women, it was stated, were as cool as the men. Here is his own story in which it will be noticed the Red Cross nurse is given the principal place:

"Our hospital, a British-American one in Flanders, was bombed the night of September 4, last. I was working in this hospital, at which I had been assigned to the transportation section. The patients who could do so went to the bomb-proof cellar when the air-raid opened, but there were a number of soldiers so badly wounded that they could not be moved. A number of nurses stayed with the soldiers, and I remained to help.

"Suddenly, a bomb made a direct hit and exploded near by. It pretty nearly cleaned out the hospital. My legs were smashed to a pulp and I was raving with pain. I won't describe the scene about me, for that would be too horrible. A nurse stayed by my side. She stuck to me and saw that I had prompt surgical attention, and I probably owe my life to the immediate amputation which was ordered. The bombing of this hospital cost one nurse an eye, and another a foot. The rest of the nurses were as cool as the men. I can't say too much for the work of the American Red Cross in France."

### RED CROSS NOTES

**Odda and Ends of Work in France**  
In the presence of Cardinal Amette and many American Red Cross workers, the new tubercular pavilion of the Hospital St. Joseph, Paris, was opened a few weeks ago. At the close of the ceremony, the archbishop of Paris paid a tribute to the American Red Cross, whose generosity had made the construction of the pavilion possible.

Le Petite Republique notes that the American Red Cross has sent one thousand bed covers to Havre and a shipment of clothes to Paris by air route.

The American Red Cross has opened an employment bureau for the refugees from the invaded territory in the Department of Indre et Loire. It is located at 11 rue Sebastopol, Tours.

The American Red Cross has given the sum of 150,000 francs to the Hospital of General Malleterre, devoted to the re-education of the maimed. This gift will provide for additional beds and personnel, and maintain the barracks for the period of a year.

As a result of the great success attending the recent children's welfare exposition at Lyon, France, it has been decided to establish there classes for visiting nurses, the nurses to be selected by the American Red Cross. The courses will last four months, the graduates becoming licensed visiting nurses who will travel about teaching mothers and children's nurses, and giving simple treatment when necessary.

The agricultural re-educational center established by the American Red Cross on a farm near Chenonceaux, is now in operation. It is equipped to accommodate 125 mutiles from the French Army. Six barracks are under construction and tools and machinery have been shipped from America. A complete dairy equipment has been ordered.

Further perfecting the efficiency of its relief work in France, the American Red Cross has established a relief information bureau in Paris, with the idea of eliminating all overlapping of activity and of guarding against possible abuse of its service by unscrupulous persons. A card index system has been installed, covering the identification of the individual or family assisted and the names of organizations to which previous applications for assistance have been made.

### Good to Remember.

It is well to have visions of a better life than that of every day, but it is the life of every day from which elements of a better life must come.—Maeterlinck.